Military Defence.

We give below the Military Bill, as it has passed the General Assembly, and has Military Force :"

FORCE.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sttting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That whenever it shall appear that an armed force is about to be employed against the State, or in opposition to its authority, the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to repell the same; and for that purpose to call into the service of the State, from time to time, such portion of the militia as he may deem necessary and proper, and to organize the same on the following plan:

SEC. 2. That immediately after passing this Act, the Governor shall be authorized and required to call for one Volunteer Company of Infantry from each Infantry Battalion, and to receive two Rifle Companies from each Infantry Brigade in the State, to consist of one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one Third Lieutenant, five Sergeants, six Corporals, and not less than sixty nor more than eighty-five Privates; and such Company shall have preference in the order of acceptance by the Governor over other Companies subsequently raised from such Battalions, or from the State at large. That every existing Volunteer Company, Troop or Squadron, Battalion or Regiment, composed of Volunteer Corps, which shall offer their services as a whole, may be so received and permitted to retain their officers: Provided, They tender their services with the requisite number of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. And if any Battalion of Infantry shall neglect, refuse, or fail, for want of numbers, for thirty days after the issue of the call of the Governor for the purpose aforesaid, to report to him the organization of such Volunteer Company or Companies, with their complement of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, ready for service, then the Governor is hereby authorized and required to fill such vacancies by receiving volunteers from the nearest Battalion or Battalions to the one so failing, and to order a draft from such Battalions as refuse or neglect to Infantry and the Rifle Companies thereto tender the requisite number of officers, non-commissioned officers and sixty pri- have been accepted, the Governor shall

SEC. 3. That in addition to the above, the Governor is hereby authorized to re ceive as volunteers one or more Companies of Cavalry from each Cavalry Regiment of the State. Each Company to consist of one Captain, First and Second Lieutenants, one Cornet, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Sadler, one Farrier, one Trumpeter, and not less than thirty-two nor more than sixty privates, and organize the same into not more than four squadrons, and two Regiments, with the proper Field and Staff Officers, as now provided by law, and to arm and equip the same for active service.

SEC. 4. That the Governor is also here by authorized to accept the services of one Regiment of Artillery from the city of Charleston, one Company of Artillery from the city of Columbia, one Company of Artillery from Georgetown, one Company of Artillery from the town of Beaufert, and to arm and equip the same for active service; and each Company of Artillery shall consist of one Captain, four Lieutentwelve Corporals, six Artificers, two shall not be other than those contemplated ants, two Staff Sergeants, six Sergeants, more than one hundred and twenty-two fourth sections of this Act: Privates.

SEC. 5. That each Company of Volunteers under this Act, when formed, and before tendering their services, may elect or appoint their own company officers; but no election shall take place in any company while in active service, except in cases of vacancy in the officers of Ensign or Cornet, or 4th Lieutenant of Artillery, which shall be filled by an election: Provided, That such election shall be ordered forthwith by the superior officer in command of the Company, Battalion or Regiment, in which such vacancy shall occur, and the election shall be held within twentyfour hours after such order had been issued, and in all other cases of vacancy, the same in grade thereto in their respective compa-

SEC. 6. That the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to order into active service any part of the Military force embraced under this Act, whenever, and at whatsoever places, he may deem the safety of the State requires: Provided, That such Military forces shall not be a longer period than twelve months. And of. the Governor is hereby authorized to call, previous to the expiration of the said term of service of the Troops in the field, for further Volunteer forces, to supply their places should the same be deemed necessary for the safety of the State.

SEC. 7. That the Governor is hereby authorized and directed to organize forthwith the new companies herein provided for, and the existing volunteer organizations of the State, who tender their services, into appropriate Battalions, Squadrons, Regiments, Brigades and a Division; that the said Military Division shall be officered by one Major General, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to be commissioned by the Governor, and in case the Senate shall not be in session, the nominee of the Governor shall be commissioned by him, and hold the office until the close of the next session of the Legislature, such appointment; and that said Major-General shall have power to appoint the following Staff Officers; that is to say: One Deputy Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel; one Division Inspector-General; one Division Quartermaster-General; one Division Commissary-General; one Division Paymaster-General: one Division Surgeon-General, each with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and three Aids-de-Camp, with the rank of Major; said Staff Officers to be commissioned by the Governor.

SEC. 8. That each Brigade shall be officered by one Brigadier-General, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be commissioned by the Governor, and in case the Senate is not in session at the time | private and musician shall be allowed the | ate secession.

Governor shall be commissioned by him, and hold the office until the close of the next session of the Legislature after such become an "Act to Provide an armed appointment; and that the said Brigadier General shall have power to appoint the following Staff Officers; that is to say: AN ACT TO PROVIDE AN ARMED MILITARY | One Brigade Major, one Brigade Inspector, one Brigade Commissary, one Brigade Quartermaster, one Brigade Surgeon, each with the rank of Major; and two Aids-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain; said Staff Officers to be commissioned by the

SEC. 9. That cach Regiment shall be Colonel and one Major, to be elected by composing said Regiment shall have been accepted, the election of said officers to be ordered by the Governor, and the comordered by the Governor, and the comby him; and the Colonel of the said Regiment shall have power to appoint the following Staff Officers; that is to say: One Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Commissary and one Surgeon, each with the rank of Captain; one Assistant Surgeon and one Chaplain, each with the rank of First Lieutenant; one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, one Drum-Major and ten Musicians, said commissioned officers to be commissioned by the Governor: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall apply to any vacancy occurring in the General Office of any Brigade, or in the Field Offices of any Regiment, whilst such Brigade or Regiment is in actual service, which said vacancy so occuring in actual service, whether by casualty or otherwise, shall be filled by promotion in regular grade, and not by

SEC. 10. That the troops or forces authorized to be raised under the provisions of this Act, shall constitute one Division, and said Division shall consist of not less than two nor more than four Brigades of Infantry, and each Infantry Brigade shall consist of not less than two nor more than four Regiments, and the Artillery and Rifle Companies shall be attached to such Infantry Regiments or Brigades, as the officer in command of the troops called into active service may from time to time designate.

SEC. 11. That when eight Companies of attached, in any Infantry Brigade, shall, organize the same into a Regiment, and shall authorize the said Companies to meet at their respective rendezvous on a given day, and there ballot for Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, and the result of the ballotting each Company shall be transmitted by the Captain thereof to the Governor, who shall declare the election and commission the officers. That when two Regiments are organized, the Governor shall appoint, as hereinbefore provided, a Brigadier-General to command said Brigade; and when additional Regiments, as hereinbefore provided, shall have been organized, the Governor shall form them into Brigades, and appoint Brigadier-Generals to command the additional Brigades, and shall also appoint, as hereinbefore provided, a Major-General to command the Division; and when additional troops are called into active service, they shall be distributed into the Brigades already formed, in such manner as the good of the service may require, and as may be deemed exexpedient by the Major-General commanding the Division:

Provided, That, such additional troops to be raised under the second, third and

And provided further, That whenever four companies of Cavalry shall be accepted, the Governor shall order an election for a Major to command the Battalion, and when eight Companies shall have been accepted, the Governor shall order an election for an aditional Major, and for a Colonel to command said Regiments, and when two Regiments shall have been organized, the Governor shall appoint, as hereinbefore provided, a Brigadier-General to command the Brigade of Cavalry.

SEC. 12. That the officers of Division, Brigades, Regiments, Battalions, Companies of equal grade and date of commission, shall determine their rank by lot.

SEC. 13. That the Companies herein aushall be filled by promotion of those next thorized to be organized, shall be fully armed and equipped when mustered into

SEC. 14. That the law now of force panies below the number of fifty men be, his home in this village on Wednesday last. and the same is hereby, suspended: Provided, such reduction is occasioned by the jr., who has been in attendance upon the Medical reception of volunteers into the service of Lectures at the University of New York, also rethe State, and that this Act shall continue compelled to remain in active service for in force two years from the passage there- from the College, with a number of Southern stu-

> Sec. 15. That the Army Regulations, approved works on Courts Martial, and books of instruction for the different arms of service now in use in the United States Army, shall be used by the troops raised under this Act, and the same system of drill and discipline shall be enforced; and the Governor is hereby authorized and required to obtain, at the expense of the State, a sufficient number of copies of the Army Regulations, approved works on Courts Martial, and said books of instruc-

tion, for the purpose indicated. SEC. 16. That the following pay and rations shall be allowed to the commissioned, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, while in the active service

Major-General, S	3200	mont		rations 7 d
Brigadier-Gen.	165	**	6	"
Lieut. Colonel,	100	- 64	- 5	**
Major,	85	66	3	**
Captain,	60	**	2	- 16
First Lieut.,	40	44	2	**
Second Lieut.,	30	- 66	2	**
Third Lieut	30	44	- 2	- 4.
4th Lieut. Art.	30	46	2	
Sergeant Major,	25	44	1	66
Q'rt'm'r Sergeant,	25	14	1	- 66
Drum Major,	20	41	1	- 44
First Sarg't,	20	166	- 1	66
Second Serg't,	15	66	1	66
Third Sergeant.	15	66	1	64
Fourth Sergeant,	15	10	1	66
Fifth Sergeant,	15	66	1	44
Sixth Sergeant,	15	- 66	1	**
The Corporal,	12	- 66	1	- 44
Privates, .	10	44	1	66
Musicians,	10	66	1	- 46

FOR THE CAVALRY SERVICE. Each officer, non-commissioned officer,

of the appointment, the nominee of the same pay and rations as are allowed in the infantry service, with the addition of forage for each horse employed in said

FOR THE ARTILLERY SERVICE.

Each officer, non-commissioned officer, private and musician shall be allowed the same pay and rations as are allowed in the infantry service, with the addition of forage for each horse employed in said

Each Sergeant, Corporal, Private and and Musician who shall be mustered into the service of the State shall be allowed two suits of clothes, two caps and two officered by one Colonel, one Lieutenant- pair of shoes, in addition to the pay and rations hereinbefore allowed. The comthe officers and privates of the said Regi- mutation value of forage for each horse ment, within ten days after the Companies enrolled shall be \$8 per month; that the commutation value of clothing for each

mission therefor to be signed and issued when in active service, shall in every respect be subject to the discipline as specified in "An Act for establishing Rules and Articles for the government of the Army of the United States," approved April the

10th, 1806. SEC. 18. That the commissioned, noncommissioned officers, privates and musicians of every Volunteer Company, Troop, Battallion, Squadron or Regiment, which may be raised and mustered into service under this Military organization, shall not be called upon during such service as volunteers to perform any military or road duty, nor shall be subject to arrest for any debt, contract or obligation, after being mustered into service, and for ten days after being discharged from said service; but shall be liable to perform in their respective Corps all the duties now required, or which may be down. It is understood that the Southern memhereafter required by the Commander-in-Chief, or officers in command of said Volunteer Corps, as are hereinbefore pre-

SEC. 19. That all Acts and parts of Acts repugnant to this Act be, and the same are hereby, suspended, so long as this Act shall remain in force.

The Anderson Intelligencer.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 3, 1861,

JAMES A. HOYT, EDITOR.

En" Divine service may be expected in the M. E. Church of this place on next Sabbath.

The Intelligencer will be placed in the hands of an experienced and competent gentleman, should the volunteer corps to which we belong be called into the service of the State.

that in preference to editorial matter. Readers will doubtless be pleased at the arrangement.

The Palmetto Ridemen.

This gallant corps, commanded by Capt. J. H. WHITEER, and numbering upwards of eighty men, has tendered its services to the Governor as one of the Rifle companies authorized to be formed in this Brigade, under the recent Act.

her" Those wishing to "put their houses in or-SLOAN, STEETVAN & Co., and obtain one of the superior Brooms which they have just received from the Cedar Springs Asylum, in Spartanburg District. wild with excitement. We thank our friends for one of these Brooms, with which we intend to "clean up" our bachelor quar-

Hon. J. P. Reed,

in the Court House. At 9 o'clock, p. m., the Palmetto Riflemen halted in front of the Benson House, and called for Senator Harrison and Mr. at this late hour. The officials are also busy at REED, who responded in eloquent and appropriate the War Department, which is an unusual proceedterms, congratulating the corps upon their complete organization and warmly encouraging them to maintain the rights and honor of the State.

A Free and Independent Republic.

We send greetings, with the new year, to our friends and subscribers, that this State has re-

The news was received here with great rejoicing. Firing of gans, ringing of bells, and at night there was a grand display of fire. works.

Personal.

The Hon. J. D. ASHMORE, late Representative prohibiting the reduction of Beat Com- from this District in the U. S. Congress, arrived at

> Our young friend and townsman, O. R. BROYLES, turned home during the holidays. He seceded dents. His native State welcomes with pride the return of her sons at this trying period.

I. O. O. F.

At a regular meeting of Jocasse Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F., held on Friday evening, December 21, 1860, the following brethren were chosen officers

to serve the ensuing annual term: SAM'L. H. LANGSTON, N. G. JAMES A. HOYT, V. G.

Thos. B. Burriss, Secretary. Sam'l. Brown, jr., Treasurer.

The public installation of these officers will be made on to-morrow (Friday) evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall. The ladies and public generally are respectfully invited to be in attendance.

Seneca Rangers.

At a meeting of this Company, the following of-

ficers were elected: THOMAS HALL, Captain. F. E. HARRISON, 1st Lieutenant. F. C. v. Borstel, 2d

C. C. LANGSTON, Cornet. Rev. W. E. Walters, Chaplain. Dr. Waller Nardin, Surgeon.

Jo. BERRY SLOAN, Orderly Sergeant. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, 2d. SAMUEL OWEN, 3d.

A. C. EARLE, 1st Corporal. THOS. M. WHITE, 2d. JOHN D. M. DOBBINS, 3d. SAMUEL BROWN. 4th. E. B. SLOAN, Sec. and Treas.

W. R. EARLE, 4th.

The Convention election in Florida has resulted in the choice of an overwhelming majority of members in favor of immedi-

Foreign News.

Washington, December 26.—Messrs. R. W. Barnwell, J. H. Adams, and James L. Orr, Comissioners from South Carolina to the Government of the United States, arrived this afternoon, and put up at a private residence, thus disappointing a large crowd of people who assembled at Brown's

Hotel, where it was expected they would stop.

It is thought they will visit the President tomorrow, and it is believed that the President will immediately send a message to Congress, setting forth his reasons for a refusal to give audience to

the Commissioners, and recommending Congress to give them # hearing.

There have been additional resignations among the Clerks from South Carolina, and several left for home to-day.

The Senate Committee of Thirteen did nothing to-day. It is now believed that it will be impossito-day. It is now believed that it will be impossible for the Committee to agree on anything.

The House Committee of Thirty-three have agreed to-day, with only three dissenting voices, to report favorably upon an enabling Act, admitting New Mexico as a slave State.

Washington, December 27 .- Senate .- The bill for the admission of Arizona was debated.

During the discussion, Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, said the question of the Independence of

South Carolina would come up on Monday, when tke session would be important. The Senate then adjourned to Monday. House .- No business of importance transacted. The House adjourned to Monday.

Washington, Dec. 27, 7 p. m.—Secretary Floyd says positively that he knows nothing officially of Anderson's movements. He gave no orders to Col. Anderson in relation to the evacuation of Fort Moultrie and the burning of the gun carriages. The supposition is that Anderson acted on his own

responsibility.

LATER.—The President and Secretary of War assert most solemnly that Col. Anderson acted not only without orders, but against orders. The Cabinet is now in session, and the matter will be fully

discussed.

In the Committee of Thirty-three to-day, the resolutions of Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, were voted bers of the Committee will issue an Address to the South immediately, in which they will recommend, as a basis for settlement, the Crittenden proposi-

Vice-President Breckinridge has signed the Address calling a Convention of the border States, to meet at Baltimore, in Feburary.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 9 P. M.—The news of the changes at Fort Moultrie created the most of the changes at Fort Montrie created the most intense excitement in Congress, and throughout the city. Mr. Doolittle, (Republican,) alladed in-cidentally to the occurrence, in a speech in the Senate. On the floor of the Senate might be seen Senators gathered here and there, with anxious faces, and engaged in the discussion of the all-absorbing topic. At the War Department all sorts of inquiries were made. The President's house was througed with Senators and members of Congress. The papers issued extras, and the streets were alive with excitement.

The House was also a scene of excitement and

confusion. The great important question was, who authorized the change in the command from Montrie to Sunter. The demand was answered maney, "to the Convention of the people of South

In consequence of the important and exciting news found in our exchanges, we give place to thet in resource to collect the changes are settled the matter. He stated that the Ordanace of Secession was announced to have the consequence to collect the changes are settled the matter. He stated that the Ordanace of Secession was announced to have the change of the best sound was eccept the present the pr he acted in his own defence, believing it impossible to defend Fort Moultrie against an attack. He, therefore, removed the stores, troops, &c., to Fort Sumter, which affords better security. The facts in relation to the whole matter seem to relieve the Administration from any countenance or complicitly in the change.

Voluminous dispatches have been forwarded to Anderson by the War Department, but their nature is kept secret. The Department seems unwilling to contradict or affirm the thousand flying rumors which prevail on the Avenue. Some most extravagant rumors have been published. A der" before leaving for the conflict, will call on had commenced sensed great commotion. A private of the satisfactory of the the streets are thronged with people, and the city

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, will make a speech in the Senate on Monday, when the President's special message comes up. It is understood that he advocates the right of secession, and justifies the course of South Carolina.

A delegate to the Convention, arrived here on Sunday last, and addressed the people on Monday | Washington, December 27, 10 p. m.—The Cabinet has been in session since night-fall, on the movements in Charleston, and the special message

Gen. Scott also denies any previous knowledge of Anderson's movements. 12.15 P. M.—The Commissioners from South

Carolina and several Southern Senators held a long informal conference to-night. It lasted until 12 o'clock, but nothing of any importance was done. No interview has yet been had with the President.

ference with the President and Cabinet ministers. They demand that the Federal troops shall be immediately withdrawn from all the forts in Charleston harbor. Unless this be done, they say that today's will be their last interview, and that they will return at once to South Carolina, and tell the people to prepare for the worst.

The Cabinet meeting broke up to-night, after a

session of six consecutive hours, without coming to any conclusion in relation to the disposition of the

troops at Fort Sumter.

The Commissioners from South Carolina communicated the first information to the President of the evacuation of Fort Moultrie, and expressed indignation at the gross violation of the understanding on this subject.

11 P. M .- The Scnate Select Committee will request to be discharged next week. The House Committee will make a similar request. The South Carolina Commissioners, in view of an aleged stipulation on the part of the President, that the garrison of Charleston harbor should not be augmented, nor the military status of the forts changed, requested information of the President as to whether Major Anderson had acted by authority, or in consequence of any order from the Fed-

eral Government. The President responded negatively, and added that Major Anderson had acted contrary to the well known wishes of the Government.

Trom the Union. At the close of vancing to the from the Union.

The Commissioners then requested the President to remand Anderson and his men to Fort Moultrie; but, after a six hours' Cabinet session, no definite course was resolved upon.

It is understood here that the Commissioners

will resign their mission and return home, if Major

discredited in high quarters.

MIDNIGHT.—It is said that Secretary Toucey has

The South Carolina Commissioners have taken

elegant private quarters in Franklin Row. The Abolitionists are talking less warlike tonight than they have done for some days past. Washington, December 29 .- Secretary Floyd

Secretary Thompson, it is said, has also resigned. WASHINGTON, December 31.—It is currently reported that General Scott is acting Secretary of

War. Semetary Thomas has resigned. The revenue cutter Harriet Lane has left for Charleston with sealed orders. Mr. Benjamin, in his speech, to-day, in the Senate, intimated that this was the last session of the groes.

Sec.

was witnessed in the galleries. At the close of Senator Benjamin's speech, the ladies stood on the seats, waved their handkerchiefs, and shouted as

loud as the men.

1 P. M.—The Cabinet is having a stormy session, this morning, on the character of the special message to Congress, in relation to the South Carolina Committee of the South Carolina Carolina Properties 1 Commissioners. The President says that his for-bearance has been misunderstood, and abused by South Carolina, and that the question may become a military, instead of a political one.

The President expresses great indignation at the course which South Carolina has pursued. He charges her with making useless issues, and participating the conflict.

3 P. M.—General Scott has been appointed Sec-

retary of War.

This Steam Revenue Cutter Harriet Lane has

sailed for Charleston with sealed orders. This is authentic.
3.50 P. M.-There has been a disturbance in the Cabinet to-day, which resulted in the resignation of Secretaries Thompson and Thomas. The ad-

ministration has gone over to the North. New Orleans, December 25 .- Governor Sam session of the Legislature of that State. The day of meeting is fixed on the 21st of January. It is supposed that the Convention of the people will be in session by the 28th inst. The secession sentiment is general throughout the State, and daily increases in strangth.

MONTGOMERY, December 26 .- As far as heard from, the secessionists have carried every doubtful county in the State, except Coosa county, which gives a small co-operation majority. Portions of North Alabama, it is feared, will send co-operation delegates; but, in any event, it is certain that there will be a very large majority of seperate State action men in the Convention

Monthe, December 26.-Dallas and Autauga counties have given secession majorities. The majority for secession in Mobile is 700.

SAVANNAH, December 29 .- The rumor that the citizens of Savannah had taken Fort Pulaski is incorrect. They desisted when they heard that the President disclaimed the act of Major Anderson.

The 20th Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord. 1860.

Inscribed among the calends of the world-memorable in time to come—the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1860, has become an epoch in the history of the human race. A great Confederated Republic, overwrought with arrogant and tyrannous oppressions, has fallen from its high estate among the nations of the earth. Con-servative liberty has been vindicated. Mobocratic license has been stricken down. Order has conquered, yet liberty has survived. Right has raised his banner aloft, and bidden defiance to Might. The problem of self-government under the checkbalance of slavery, has secured itself from threat-ened destruction.

South Carolina has resumed her entire sovereign powers, and, unshackled, has become one of the

On yesterday, the 20th December, 1860, just beby Southern Senators and others, including Yulee and Trescott. The War Department was astounded at the information, and dispatches flew across the wires thick and last.

Governor Floyd, as well as the President, knew nothing of the change contemplated, and remained the property of the Convention of the people of South Carolina. Precisely at seven minutes after one o'clock, the vote was taken upon the Ordanace—each mane being called in order. As name by name fell upon the ear of the silent assembly, the brief sound was echoed back, without one solitage exception in that whole grave body—490.

At 1.15 o'clock, p. m., the last name was called the Ordnance of Secession was announced to have been passed, and the last fetter had fallen from the limbs of a brave, but too long oppressed people. The Convention sat with closed doors. But

upon the announcement outside, and upon the Mercury bulletin board, that South Carolina was no longer a member of the Federal Union, loud shouts of joy rent the air. The enthusiasm was unsurpassed. Old men went shouting down the streets. Cannon were fired, and bright triumph was depicted on every countenance.

But before the Great Seal of the State was affixed

to the Ordinance of Secession, and the names of the Delegates to the Convention were signed, it was proposed that this ceremony should be post-poned until 7 o'clock that evening: when the Conponed until I o clock that evening: when the Con-vention should re-assemble and move in procession from the St. Andrew's Hall, where they then sat, to the great Secession Hall: and that there, before the assembled citizens of the State, the Great Scal of the State should be set, and each signature made. The proposition was favorably received.

The building was filled to overflowing, and they were received by some three thousand people in

The Convention was called to order. The scene was one profoundly grand and impressive. There were a people assembled through their highest representatives—men, most of them, upon whose heads the snows of sixty winters had been shed patriarchs in age-the dignitaries of the land-the High Priests of the Church of Christ-reverend statesmen—and the wise judges of the law. In the midst of deep silence, an old man, with bowed form, and hair as white as snow, the Rev. Dr. BACHMAN, advanced forward, with upraised hands, in prayer to Alnighty God, for His blessing and sumed her sovereignty and declared herself free and independent among the nations of the earth. The Ordinance of Secession will be found in this issue.

Washington, December 28.—2 p. m.—The news of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinck-new free power of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinck-new in prayer to Almighty God, for His blessing and favor in this great act of his people, about to be consummated. The whole assembly at once rose this promise, during a Cabinet meeting. The commissioners of South Carolina are now in configuration.

The news was reasonal horsest regions. ing and eloquent appeal to the All-Wise Dispenser of events. At the close of the prayer the President advanced with the consecrated parchment upon which was inscribed the decision of the State, with the Great Seal attached. Slowly and solemnly it was read unto the last word—"dissolved" when men could contain themselves no longer, and a shout that shock the very building, reverberating, long-continued, rose to Heaven, and ceased only with the loss of breath. In proud, grave silence, the Convention itself waited the end with beating

The President then requested the Delegates (by previous decision) to step forward as they were called in the alphabetical order of the Districts which they represented, and sign the Ordinance. which they represented, and sign the Ordinance.
Two hours were occupied in this solemn ceremony
—the crowd waiting patiently the end. As the
Delegation from St. Phillip's and St. Michael's
came forward, again the hall was filled with came forward, again the hall was filled with applause. And as the Hon. R. B. RHETT advanced to the parchment, the shouts became deafening, long-continued, until he had seated himself, signed and retired. It was a proud and worthy tribute, gracefully paid, and appreciated. The same spe cial compliment was paid to our Ex-Governor Gist, who recommended in his message to the extra session, the immediate secession of South Carolina

At the close of the signatures the President, advancing to the front of the platform, announced that the Seal of the State had been set, the signatures of the Convention put to the Ordinance, and he thereby proclaimed the State of South Carolina a separate, independent nationality.

To describe the enthusiasm with which this an-

the pen. The high, burning, bursting heart alone Anderson is not remanded.

Rumors are rife that troops have been ordered from Boston to Charleston; but these rumors are right and great endous spoke from the mighty throat great endough the great e of one people as a unit.

The State of South Carolina has recorded her-

her dignity before the world. Prescribing to none, she will be dictated to by none; willing for peace, she is ready for war. Deprecating blood, she is willing to shed it. Valuing her liberties, she will maintain them. Neither swerved by frowns of foes, nor swayed by timorous solicitations of friends, she will pursue her direct path, and establish for herself and for her posterity, her rights, her liberties and her institutions. Though friends may fail her in her need, though the cannon of her enemies may belch destruction among her people, South Carolina, unawed, unconquerable, will still hold aloft her flag. "Animis Opibusque Parati."—Charleston Mercury. tendered his resignation to-day. His resignation is considered as deciding the action of the Cabinetics of the Cabinetic PARATI."-Charleston Mercury.

> Three men, named Hughes, have been arrested in Chester, for plotting with ne-

Congress of the United States. A thrilling scene | GLORIOUS INDEPENDENCE !

SOUTH CAROLINA FOREVER!

The Secession Ordinance!

PASSED DECEMBER 20, 1860.

AN ORDINANCE to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and the other States United with her, under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America.

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twentythird day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified; and, also, all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby Houston, of Texas, has issued his call for an extra repealed, and that the Union now existing between South Carolina and other States of America is hereby dissolved.

Evacuation of Fort Moultrie.

Throughout the city yesterday the greatest exitement prevailed in relation to the news from Fort Moultrie and Sumter. As early as eight o'clock in the afternoon the rumors of the deso clock in the attention the rumors of the des-truction of the former of these military posts, and the occupation of the latter by the forces of the United States, were circulated. It was at first currently reported and believed that Fort Moultrie had been laid in ruins, that the guns were spiked, and the carriages, &c., together with the barracks, burned, and that the post had been entirely abandoned. The reports spread like wild fire, and soon gained currency in every part of the city. Crowds of citizens anxiously inquired of each other the latest intelligence in restation to the affair; squads collected on every corner of the streets, and in front of the public

resorts, to canvass the subject.

The newspaper offices were besieged, the hotel halls were thronged, and even the grave and serious gentlemen composing the State Convention shared in the general excitement. On all hands anger and indignation were expressed at the sup-posed perfidious conduct of the Federal authori-ties, at whose instance it was at first thought the movement was made. The people were greatly incensed at the idea of a wilful breach of those assurances of non-action which had been volunteered by the Government at Washington, and upon which so much reliance and confidence had been placed by the entire population, that every impulse to take the necessary precautions for their own safety had been restrained.

Instinctively men flew to arms. All the military forces ordered out promptly obeyed the summons, and the streets were soon, enlivened by the appearance of individual members of the different organizations in their uni-

About noon the excitement in the streets had attained the highest pitch. The Convention was known to be in secret conclave, and it was believed that this was the subject matter of their deliberations. The streets swarmed with people. Additional flags were displayed from the stores and houses on the principal streets. The Custom House and other buildings formerly in the possession of the United States Government displayed the bunting of the infant Republic of South Carolina. Every one looked upon the war as actually begun," and all seemed to feel that their brethren were in the field, and themseives began to grow restless at the prospect of inactivity and suspense.

Later in the day, however, the excitement was

somewhat abated, when it became known that the movement on the part of the forces of the United States at Fort Moultrie was not at the instance of the Administration at Washington, but was merely a precautionary measure taken by Commander An-derson under conviction that his position within the fortress on Sullivan's Island would not be tenable, if attacked in it by well-organized and disciplined troops. The contradiction of the first re-ports in relation to the damage done the fort by the troops that had evacuated it also had a tenden-

cy to allay the excitement of the occasion.
FORT SUNTER AS OCCUPIED. In order to ascertain trathful statements of the actual damage done to the Ports, of the causes of the movement, and of the state of affairs generally, Reporters were dispatched to the scene during the foreneon. On the way across the At 64 o'clock, p. m., the Convention re-assembled at St. Andrew's Hall. At 64 o'clock, p. m., they formed in procession and moved forward in silence to Secession Hall. nearer approach, the fortress was discovered to be occupied, the guns appeared to be mounted, and sentinels were discovered on duty, and the place to give every sign of occupancy and military dis-cipline. The grim fortress frowned defiance on every side—he busy notes of preparation re-sounded through its forbidding recesses, and eve-

rything seemal to indicate the utmost alacrity in the work on land. FORT NOULTRIE AND ITS CONDITION. .

Turning towards Fort Moultrie, a dense cloud of smoke wasseen to pour from the erd facing he sea. The flag-staff was down, and the whole place had an air of desolation and abandonment quite the reverse of its busy look one week ago, when scores of laborers were engaged in adding to its strength all the works which skill and expe

rience could suggest.

In the immediate vicinity of the rear or landside entrane, however, greater activity was noticable. At the time of our visit, a large force of hands had been summoned to deliver up their implements for transportation to Fort Sumter. Around on very side were the evidences of labor in the fortification of the work. In many places a portion o' the defences were strengthened by every appliance that art could suggest or ingenuity devise: while, in others, the uncompleted works gave evidences of the utmost confusion. On all hands the process of removing goods, furniture and munitons, was yet going on. The heavy guns upon he ramparts of the Fort were thrown heavy ballsand useless cannon remained.

The entie place was, to all appearances, littered up with the odd ends and fragments of war's desolution. Confusion could not have been more complete and the late occupants retired in the face of a esieging foe. Fragments of gun carriages, &c broken to pieces, bestrewed the ramparts. Said bags, and barrels filled with earth, crowned the walls, and were firmly imbedded in their bentiproof surface, as an additional safe-guard—an notwithstanding the heterogeneous scattering if materials and implements, the walls of the formvinced a vague degree of energy in preparing for an attack. A ditch some fifteen feet wide and about the same in depth surrounds the entirevall on three sides. On the south side, nouncement was greeted, is beyond the power of the pen. The high, burning, bursting heart alone cuted nerly to completion, with a rampart of sand bags barrels, &c.
On one ide of the fort a palisado of palmetto

logs is extended around the ramparts as a complete defece against an escalading party. New embrasurs have been cut in the walls, so as to MIDNIGHT.—It is said that Secretary Toucey has just received an intimation that an attempt will be made in a few days to seize the Norfolk Navy Yard, and capture the Plymouth and other vessels now lying there. Reliable information represents Virginia as now eager for secession. Hom. Mr. Boteler, from the Harper's Ferry District, thinks that there will soon be only one side to the question, even in his section of the State.

The State of South Carolina has recorded hereself before the universe. In reverence before God, fearless of man, unawed by power, unterrified by clamor, she has cut the Gordian knot of colonial dependence upon the North—cast her fortune upon her right, and her own right arm, and stands ready to uphold alike her independence and there will soon be only one side to the question, even in his section of the State.

The State of South Carolina has recorded hereself before the universe. In reverence before God, fearless of man, unawed by power, unterrified by clamor, she has cut the Gordian knot of time upon her right, and her own right arm, and stands ready to uphold alike her independence and had paid-urticular attention to strengthening only a small 1 to fthe fort.

part of he fort that was indefensible would have

gone an touch. on the ramparts of the fort fronting Fort Sumter were nine eight-inch Columbiads, mounted on woodescarriages. As soon as the evacuation of the forwas complete, the carriages of these guns